The men say that Smith can't find nion men to run the mil!, but othere is a good deal of unessiness among the strikers. No new men have been ught into Wellsville, but the strikwill watch the river landings and road stations to meet any non-union road stations to it that may arrive.

It was eaid at Amagamated headquarters are to-day that "Jack" Whitehead, a to-day that "Jack" Whitehead, a to-day that make the hown his way m Alabama to help the trusts break the lie. It is believed that Whitehead is

strike. It is be lieved that Whitehead is bound for Wellsville.

McKersport, Pa., July 16.—There was no change in the strike situation in McKeesport. The strikers are simply waiting. This evening a meeting of the National Rolling mill men was held to arrange for organization. Before the end of the week that mill will be in the union. The puddlers and knobblers are a unit for joining. The finishers, who have complained most about present conditions, are divided in their opinion. They are uncertain yet as to their future course. to their future course.

The tube workers who secured the 10 per cent, advance yesterday are being organized into the Federation of Labor. The only into the Federation of Labor. The only important development to-day was a sign of great activity in the W. Dewees wood works. About two hundred men are engaged in making repairs. This afternoon fire was started in the gas producers. It will require about a week to get the producers in working order.

It was said that two heating furnaces and class knowledge fires were started.

It was said that two heating furnaces and cirht knobbling fires were started auccessfully. There was no evidence of this about the tops of the stacks. The dampers were down and no smoke was fixed that the Wood plant would be opened next Monday and would be run regardless of the strike. This is taken to mean that an effort will be made to secure other help. the strike. This is taken to mean that an effort will be made to secure other help. The men laugh at the threat, as the last attempt of the Wood company to introduce new men in these mills resulted so seriously that the company finally shut the mills down and waited for the strikers to give in. The milis manufacture a speci-alty and only the old employees under-

alty and only the stand its processes.

There was some disposition to-day to make trouble for some skilled ironworkers who did not join the union and accepted jobs this week with the repair gang. There are about a dozen of these. The police quickly suppressed the demonstration and quickly suppressed the demonstration and quickly suppressed the demonstration and forced the pickets about the mill to move The National Tube men are expecting a

The National Tube men are expecting a call to come out to-morrow.

Officials of the Amalgamated Association refuse point blank to discuss the question of sinews of war for the conflict that they have undertaken. Neither President T. J. Shaffer nor Secretary-Treasurer John Williams will discuss the financial outlook at all While the exact figures are not While the exact figures are not available, it is known that the situation at the present time is radically different from what it was in the last great Amalgamated struggle, the Homestead strike in 1802.

most accurate figures attainable The most accurate figures attainable are that the actual membership of the association at the present time is 37,700 against 52,000 at the time of the Homestead trouble. Then only one big plant was out, although the Duquesne works were shut down by a sympathy strike in a short time. At present half a hundred works

time. At present half a hundred strike are idle.

At the beginning of the Homestead strike the association had \$160,000 in bank and now is credited with having \$150,000 on deposit.

The chief features of difference at the beginning of each of the conflicts is that there is a vast difference between the number of men out now and expecting benefits and those at work and contributing assessments. In 1802 the majority were at work.

those at work and contributing assessments. In 1892 the majority were at work.

Now the majority are out on strike, which must cut down the resources of the strike leaders. In this respect conditions are reversed. It will be plainly seen that a strike in one plant with all others contributing is quite different from a strike in most of the mills with less than 10 per cent. working and contributing to the sustenance fund.

In 1892 the position of the Amalgamated Association was much superior to the one

Association was much superior to the one that it occupies to-day. At that time the big mills of Jones & Laughlin, limited, and others of this district were organized, but since then, one by one, they have dropped from the union list and become non-union. These mills contributed then; they will not

ite of the skilled men called out on stree was made to-day by men familiar ver the steel trade. It shows that the Amargamated Association estimate was grossly exaggerated. In the following estimate the word "mill" is not used as a synonym for "plant" or "works." It is a technical term for a "set of rolls." In the plants of the American Tin Plate Company at each mill, twenty-seven men are employed in three turns, as follows: Rol-ler, rougher, doubler, doubler's helper, employed in three tirns, as follows: Roller, rougher, doubler, doubler's helper, heater, heater's helper, catcher and screw boy and one ahearman, who does the work for three turns, with two openers. Each mill's full quota of skilled men is twenty-seven. The Tin Plate combination employs at its 270 mills, 7,200 skilled workers. Of this number 6,066 are on strike and 324 are working at the National Works at Monessen, a twelve-mill plant. The correct list of idle tin plate works and mills is as follows: American Works, Elwood, Ind. 26 mills; Anderson, Anderson, Ind., 7; Atlanta, 6; Banfield, Irondale, Ohio, 4; Beaver, Lisbon, Ohio, 7; Cannonsburg, Cannonsburg, Pa., 5; Champion, Muskegon, Mich., 8; Crescent, Cleveland, 6; Cumberland, Cumberland, Md., 5; Cambridge, Cambridge, Ohio, 6; Ellwood, Ellwood City, Pa., 6; Falcon, Niles, Ohio, 6; Great Western, Jollet, Ill., 4; Humbert, Connellystille & Irondale, Middleton, Ind. Ellwood City, Pa., 8: Falcon, Niles, Ohio, 6; Great Western, Jollet, Ill., 4: Humbert, Connelivsille, 6: Irondale, Middleton, Ind., 6: LaBeile, Wheeling, 10: Laughlin, Martin's Ferry, Ohio, 32; Monongafiela, Pittsburg, 14; Morewood, Gas City, Ind., 8; New Castle, New Castle, 20: Pittsburg, New Kensington, 7; Pennsylvania, New Kensington, 7; Pennsylvania, New Kensington, 6; Reeves, Canal Dover, 6; Shenango, New Castle, 30; Star, Pittsburg, 6; United States, McKessport, 11.

McKeesport, 11. The Amalgamated men employed on each turn at each sheet mill number 15, as follows: Roller, rougher, catcher, pair each turn at each sheet mill number 15, as follows: Roller, rougher, catcher, pair heater, heater, heater's helper, doubler, matcher, shearman, shearman's helper, 3 openers and 2 lifters. Each mill therefore employs 45 skilled men. The American Sheet Steel Company employs 7,470 skilled men in its 166 mills. Of this number 2,260 skilled men are at work at 50 mills that have not been closed by the strike. That

skilled men are at work at 50 mills that have not been closed by the strike. They are: Vandergrift, 27 mills; Kirkpatrick, Leechburg, 6 mills; Saltaburg, 3 mills; Old Meadow, 6 mills, and Scottdale, 8 mills.

The number of skilled men on strike is 5,220 at the following plants: Cambridge works, Canton, Ohio, 6; Chartiers works, Carnegie, 3; Dennison works, Dennison, Ohio, 4; Dresden works, Dresden, Ohio, 4; Falcon works, Niles, Ohio, 6; Hyde Park works, H. de Park, Pa., 5; Laufman works, Paulton, Pa., 3; Midland works, Muncie, Ind., 7; New Philadelphia works, New Philadelphia, Ohio, 9; Piqua works, Piqua, Ohio, 4; Reeves works, Canal Dover, Ohio, 9; St. Ruthers works, St. Ruthers, Ohio, 5; Aetna Standard works, Bridgeport, Ohio, 9; St. Ruthers works, St. Ruthers, Onio, 5;
Aetna Standard works, Bridgeport, Ohio,
18; Wellsville works, Wellsville, Ohio, 6;
W.D. Wood works, McKeesport, 16.
A summary of the number of men idle
in the plants of the three combinations

shows the following: American Steel Hoop Company, skilled and unskilled men, 7,000; American Tin Plate Compay, 6,006 skilled workmen; American Sheet Steel Company, 5,220 skilled workmen. Men at work: American Steel Hoop Company, 250 skilled American Steel Hoop Company, 250 skilled and unskilled; American Tin Plate Company, 324 skilled men; American Sheet Steel Company, 2,250 skilled men. Estimating one day laborer for each skilled worker, which is considered high, shows the total number of men thrown idle by the strike to be 30,376, as follows: Hoop company, 7,600; Tin Plate company, 13,932; Sheet Steel company, 10,440. The number of men at work in these industries is, according to this estimate, 5,398, as follows: Hoop company, 250; Tin Plate company 648; Sheet Steel company, 4,500.

STEEL EMPLOYERS FORESAW STRIKE. Resolved From the First Not to Surrender the Business to the Union.

There has been no meeting, comprehensively speaking, of the officials of the concerns comprised in the United States Steel Corporation since the strike was

declared, nor is one likely to be called at seest. Charles M. Schwab visited J. srpont Morgan yesterday forencon. becquently Mr. Schwab said that except for casual references the strike was discussed. It is understood that in the course of a day or two a statement will be issued explaining clearly the position of the companies.

Mr. Schwab got away from town shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and by 4 o'clock the Steel offices in the Empire and Battery Park buildings were ilmost deserted. A man of high authority

n the affairs of the Steel Corporation said: "Despite the persistent report from Pittsburg anticipating conferences here, there have been no such meetings, nor is there anything in the existing circum-stances which calls for a consultation on

is there anything in the existing circumstances which calls for a consultation on the part of the employers. Seemingly, the leaders of the union have the impression that we have been taken by surprise. On the contrary when our representatives at Pittsburg last week rejected the demands of the labor men we knew what would follow. Days before Mr. Shaffer had presented his ultimatum to us. We were aware that the decision we gave to the Amalgamated Association last Saturday would mean a strike.

"Until the strikers approach us with a view to a settlement there will be no regular meeting called. We have not the slightest misgiving as to the end of the trouble. Public opinion is not on the side of the strikers, and moreover the strike could not have come at a more favorable moment for us. We have for some time past been considering the advisability of shutting down some of the mills in order to make needed changes in the plants, but we disliked having to lay off a large body of men, even temporarily, without pay. This strike will enable us to carry out our plans without having our purposes misconstrued.

"Mr. Shaffer is reported as saying that

our purposes misconstrued.

"Mr. Shaffer is reported as saying that the motive back of the strike is not a desire to unionize the steel mills controlled by the parent corporation, but to protect union man from discrimination in dull by the parent corporation, but to protect union men from discrimination in dull times. He makes the inference that if there was not sufficient work to keep all the plants in operation, all the available work would be given to the non-unionists because they could be put upon lower wages without violating the scale.

"Mr. Shaffer is endeavoring to throw dust into the eyes of the public. The American steel trade was never in a more prosperous

into the eyes of the public. The American steel trade was never in a more prosperous condition. There are enough orders ahead to keep every mill in operation until at least, when the time comes round again, to consider another year's scale of wages. There is no justification whatever for Mr. Shaffer's suggestion of discrimination. He makes use of it in the effort to bolster up a bed position. The non-union man receive a bad position. The non-union men receive the same rate of pay as the organized workmen. And it is understood by the non-unionists that they will continue to receive the same scale as the unionists. Of what the same scale as the unionists. Of what advantage, then, would it be to us to discriminate? To seek to lower the rate of non-union pay would be an act of bad faith on our part. We had no intention of fighting the union. We have never molested the organization, and have always treated its members with exactly the same consideration as the men employed at non-union plants.

"It is implied by Mr. Shaffer that the non-unionists are under contract with us to keep aloof from the union. Contracts of this kind are voluntarily made, but it to keep aloof from the state of this kind are voluntarily made, of this kind are voluntarily made, is Mr. Shaffer's avowed purpose to break up such agreements. What would Mr. Shaffer and his followers say if we exstant an intention to break up the union? the union we have always been willing to meet its representatives, and the very fact that there is no question of wages or hours of labor in the present troubles

hours of labor in the present troubles demonstrates plainly that the unionists have no real grievance, and that we have never discriminated against them.

"These, however, are merely side questions put forth by the strikers to cloud the real issue. The admitted aim of the Amalgamated Association is to unionize Amaigamated Association is to unionize all the steel workers of the country by having the agreement between the companies and the association apply also to the independent mills. This would mean that the non-unionists would have to join the organization. If this demand had been granted there would have been no future for our steel manufacturers. The whole fight turns upon the right of the employers to keep a controlling influence over their own inter ests. We were called upon in fact to sur-render the management of our business to the labor leaders. We shall continue to resist this imposition, as well as the assumption on the part of the organization

assumption on the part of the organization of power to dictate to non-union men, no matter how long the strike lasts.

"The probability is that the strike wil not be a protracted one. The vast majority of the men will not be content to lose the benefits of the prosperity which now prevails in the steel industry. There is no opening for arbitration because the is no opening for arbitration because the men have no real grievances. You cannot arbitrate upon a proposal to give away one's business to an employee, simply be-cause that individual thinks it would be to his personal advantage to have the man-

In a private despatch received in Wall Street from Chicago yesterday John Lam-bert, ex-President of the American Steel and Wire Company, was quoted as say

ing:
"So far as the strike at some of the steel
mills is concerned I think it will be forgotten in a very few days. At best it only
affects a few mills. All the remainder
of the mills of the United States Steel Corof the mills of the United States Steel Cor-poration are at work, and as they have all the business they can take care of for the balance of the year, I cannot see how the company generally is going to be af-fected much on account of the shutting down of these mills even for an indefinite period. I am still as much of a believer in United States Steel as ever. The Col-orado Fuel and Iron Company is in no way affected by the present strike."

STEEL HOOP MEN VOTE NOT TO STRIKE. Employees at Duncansville Decide to Remain

at Work -Some Union Men in the Plant. ALTOONA, Pa., July 16,-The operatives of the American Steel Hoop Company's plant at Duncansville, near this city, held a mass meeting to-night in the town hall to discuss the steel strike situation. After a long debate the men unanimously decided not to strike. The operatives include a number of union men, but they did not figure prominently in either the debate

or in influencing sentiment. The men said that they are reasonably satisfied with the present state of affairs and are not willing to run chances in a strike. The Duncansville plant is the only one controlled by the American Steel Hoop Company whose men have not joined the big steel strike. Many of the Duncansville operatives own their own homes and are comfortably situated. To-night's meeting was held entirely independent of the managers of the plant and no one except the

operatives was admitted to the hall. The session's actions, except the result, are being carefully guarded, as this was promised the men before they participated in the meeting, the intention being to secure absolute freedom of speech and action.

STEEL STRIKE ASSESSMENT.

American Federation May Be Called On to Help Pay the Bill.

Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, is still so ill in a suburb of Washington that he has not been told about the steel strike. Henry White, who is a general organizer of the Federation, said yesterday that the Federation would undoubtedly order an assessment for the benefit of the strikers if called upon to do so.

Iron Company Increases Wages Voluntarily

BIRDSBORO, Pa., July 16.-The E. & G. Brooke Iron Company put up notices to-day increasing the wages of the men in the puddling department from \$3.75 to \$4 a ton, beginning on July 15. The advance was unsciteded.

165 PRISONERS FROM MANIEA. idler Murderers to the Let and The

San Francisco, July 16 .- The army trans port Indiana, twenty-six days from Manils arrived to-night with 188 prisoners, 101 cabin passengers, 231 discharged soldiers, 15 dis-charged seamen, 5 soldiers to be retired and soldiers on furlough. This is the largest imber of prisoners ever brought from the

Philippines at one time. There are four murderers among the pris imprisonment. They are Edwin M. Brodie, James F. Coffey, John H. Schmidt and Frank McRea. With the other prisoners they will on taken to Alcatraz Island to-day.

Of the 188 prisoners fifty-one have already completed their sentences in the Philippine and the remaining 137 are to serve from one to thirty years for various offeros. John oyes will serve twenty years for desertion Among the prisoners are three commis ary sergeants who were implicated in the frauds unearthed in Manila last March. The men are John Meston, who has served twenty years in the army; Charles Woodcock and Henry Wilson. Meeton is under tw years' sentence, and the others have three rears to serve. The wives of Meston and Woodcock returned on the Indiana as passengers. The three sergeants are charged with having sold Government supplies for

their own profit. The prisoners gave little trouble durin the trip until three days ago, when a number of the most desperate men succeeded stowing themselves away in the hold, evidently expecting to be overlooked. were prodded out.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN JAVA. Details of the Recent Disaster Brought by Steamer From the East.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 16 .- Details were rought by the steamer Empress of India o-day of a volcanic eruption on June 28 at Sourabaya, Java. It was discovered later on that Froat Mountain, which lies some sixty miles to the southwest of the port was in active eruption.

There are over 200 coffee plantations and sixteen sugar plantations in the district. A large number of natives were engaged on thes plantations. So far as is known ten whitee and 100 natives were killed. All the surrounding country within a radius of ten miles of the mountain is covered with ashes. The damage to the sugar crop is extensive.

A correspondent of the Singapore Free Press, writing from Tawang Redjo Boletar Java, prior to that date, sends an account of an eruption of Kloeth Mountain, fifteen miles from the above-named place. He was awak ened by a rumbling noise and ran out to inquire as to the cause. He says:

"While speaking to the head man of the village, stones began to fall around us, several of which struck us on the shoulders. We then went indoors and soon a panic occurred among the natives who came running to my house and that of the superintendent to inquire what was the matter, and, not knowing, we were unable to calm them. At \$15 o'clock a heavy shower of stones began to fall, lasting until 5 o'clock. The sky became intensely dark so that one could scarcely see a foot ahead, and to add to the confusion, now a shower of sand ashes commenced to fall. The natives grew pale with fright, their children crying and many feared that the end of the world had come."

It was not until long after 7 A. M. that day dawned and then the sky was at first only partially bright, and the natives were still so terror stricken that it was with the greatest difficulty we persuaded them to go to their quarters. We have heard that the neighborhood islands shared even worse than we did, for there all the coolies left the plantation.

"During the course af the day we also "While speaking to the head man of the

than we did, for there all the cooles left the plantation.

"During the course of the day we also heard that two estates, nearer than we were to Kloeth, were almost burned up, the burning lava having set on fire the neighbaring forests, which, in turn, had spread to the plantations. An assistant on one of the estates endeavored to find his way to the house of the superintendent in the intense darkness, but was caught by the flames and so badly burned that when he reached his destination he fell in a swoon, from which he naver recovered.

destination he fell in a swoon, from which he never-recovered

"Very sad was the story of a superintendent and his wife and family. He started out with a native woman and a housekeeper in a wagon to got to town as the lava came pouring down from the hill nearby threatening their house with destruction. Their course lay through a stream with deep waters. In the darkness they missed the ford and were swept away by the current. The superwere swept away by the current. The superintendent and his wife were caught in a most
providential manner by the thick foliage
of a bamboo tree which overlapped the
water but the two children two little girls
of 8 and 10 years of age, their nurse and horse
and the housekeeper were drowned, their
bodies being discovered later about sight
miles away from the scene of the disaster.

In all the district around the mguntain
in eruption the scattes were damaged by
fire and water in some places the ground
being left quite bare and covered inches
thick with sand and ashes. They are now
in constant fear there will be a repetition
of the volcanic disturbance and they are
more disturbed lest Kloeth should set in
activity the neighboring hills and thus cause
a dreadful disaster."

SHIRT-WAIST GIRLS LOCKED IN. Factory Door Wouldn't Unfasten Till the Police

Sent a Blacksmith to It. Rose Goldstein and two of her women employees in a shirt-waist factory on the fourth oor at 31 West Fifteenth street were locked in the building last night. They pounded or the inside of the door till a crowd gathered outside. Then the girls went up to the fourth floor and lowered down a key, shouting a request that somebody take it and unlock the door. The lock was broken, they said, so door. The lock was broken, they said, so that the key couldn't be used on the inside.

Nobody succeeded in making it work from the outside. The girls then appealed to a passin's policeman to break in, and let them out. He said that it was against the rules, and wandered off slowly toward the police station to report the incident.

After that the imprisoned shirt-waist makers called up Police Headquarters on the telephone, and told of their predicament. Headquarters sent around a locksmith, who let the women out. But they had put in two hours' overtime at the factory.

MOULDERS WONT GO OUT. Sympathetic Strikes Not to Be a Feature of the

Steel Workers Strike. The statements that all the iron trades were likely to be drawn into the strike of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Association was denied yesterday on behalf of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America A representative of the union said that unde its constitution it could not go into any sympathetic strikes unless proof were not only given that the strike was justified but also that it was likely to be successful.

"Under the present circumstances," said, "it is hardly probable that the iron moulders, no matter what their sympathies are, will be drawn into the present strike. The union has strikes of its own on hand just now and the general policy of our organization is against engaging in sympathetic strikes are way.

ganization is against engaged in syndameter strikes any way.

John J. Pallas, who is regarded as the spokes-man of the labor committee which settled the strike in the Rapid Transit tunnel, con-firmed the report of the Rapid Transit con-tractors yesterday as to the quantity of structural iron work on hand. He said that the sub-contractors could not use up the steel they had on hand for a long time to

Sutherland Beats Burns Again.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 16 .- Mayor Sutherland defeated ex-State Senator James Irving Burns for the fourth consecutive time in th Republican primaries in this city to-night. The victory practically assures the Mayor the nomination this fall for County Clerk in opposition to Leverett F. Crumb, the preseincumbert who is being backed by Burns.

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75,000 MINERS MADE IDLE:

ers Say Their Attitude is Neutral in the

STRIKE OF PIREMEN CLOSES MANY OF THE COLLIENIES.

Matter—Some Factories in the Ceal Region Tield to the Domand for an Eight-Hoar Day—The Strike Seems to Be Spreading. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 16.-The strike f the stationary firemen, which began to tay, tied up all except four collieries in the Wyoming Valley. It was extended to Scranon to-night, where it will close down the eries there in the morning and will reach the Hazleton and Shamokin districts, the leaders say, before the end of the week. There are now in this and the Scranton district about 1,200 firemen on strike and these have compelled the idleness of about 800 engiseers. To-night sees 75,000 mine workers

dle, and to-morrow morning it is expected

that 25,000 more will put down their picks

in the Scranton district. The response to the strike order was general, not a man in the district remaining at work unless his demand for an eighthour day was granted, as they were at most the factories and by the following individual coal companies: The Wyoming Coal and Land Company, the Plymouth Company, Haddock's Company and the Clear Spring Company. The Kingston Coal ompany offered to grant the men eight urs, but ultimately to be governed by what the Delaware, Lackswanns and Western Company does. The firemen refused this and

the men were ordered on strike. All of the coal operators forestalled the mine workers' action in reference to the strike. and this move was unexpected. The companies posted notices last night declaring suspension of work for an indefinite period. and all those who did not ordered a shutdown as soon as the firemen's strike went into effect this morning. Thus the firemen had no opportunity to learn what the mine workers would do if the company desired them work with non-union men in the boiler

The President of the district of mine workers, T. M. Nichols, makes the conserva-tive statement to-night that the miners for the present are neutral. The coal hoisting engineers, however, expressed themselves forcibly at meetings this afternoon by declaring they would not work with non-union steam makers, and many of them left work this morning as soon as the firemen did, while all the others quit as soon as the company put non-union men in the boiler rooms These non-union men were clerks, fire bosses and minor officials of the company. They managed to keep up enough steam to keep the fans and the pumps running, but the firemen say they cannot do this long and they expect the companies to begin granting their demands as soon as the pumps stop, as then the damage to the mines will begin.

All of the factories in the region except the Wyoming Valley Lace Mills, the Sheldon Axle Works, the Miner Hillard Milling Company, and the Wilkes-Earre Gas Company have granted the demands. The Sheldon Axle Works declared a lockout last night and all their 1,500 employees are idle. State President Mullahy said to-night that the situation was very encouraging to the firemen and he expected a speedy victory.

READING, Pa., July 16 .- Coal dealers down from the Schuykill regions to-night say it a only a question of time when the collierie there will have trouble similar to those in the Wyoming regions, if the strike of firemen is not settled. It will be a sympathetic strike, as the coal workers for some time have been moving for a curtailment of coal

The dremen, engineers and miners will not continue in operation in the Schuylkill regions while men in the Wyoming district re out, because of their close organization. The miners are under a year's agreemen with the coal companies, and it will not be their strike. Dealers say that any long shutdown will advance all coal another 35 cents. ton in a short time, as the stocks for the line trade and at tide water points are unusually low. Shipments of egg coal to line trade stopped four days ago, and the entire supply was forwarded to seaboard points.

able to all mine employees, as the higher the price of coal is to the general consumer the ligher will be the wages, and the better will be the business shout the collieries.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 16 .- Owing to the fact that the required twenty-four hours' notice had not been given until this morning, the strike of the Stationary Firemen for an eighthour day without decrease of pay did not really begin in this region until 5 o'clock this evening, and as most of the men were due to quit under any circumstances at that hour no one will be able to estimate just how effective the firemen have been able to make the strike until the hour for going to work tomorrow is reached. So far as could be learned this evening the strikers have not been able to accomplish nearly as much as they expected that they would do. General Manager John R. Bryden of the Ontario and Western Coal Company said this evening that there had been no sign of trouble at any of his mines during the day, and he had received assurances from the men that they would not go out. But there was no saying. he declared, what the day would bring forth.

All the collieries of the Delaware-Lackswanna Company worked as usual, but no trouble was expected at any of these to-day, because of the fact that the notice to the fremen had not been given. There was a little trouble at the Cayuga mine early in the day, but it was quickly adjusted and it did not compel the mine to shut down as had been predicted.

Up the Lackawanna Valley near Fores City and Carbondale the men seem to have been more successful in getting firemen to go out, and they seem to have been able to shut down several mines of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Hillside Coal and Iron Company. These mines off the Delaware and Hudson company were more or less affected by the strike order Coal Brook, Powderly No. 2, and Carbondale No. 1, at Carbondale; and the Jermyn, Marvine and Leggett's Creek and Manville at Scranton. The firemen of this region are holding another mass meeting at the North End to-night, at which more radical action is expected

A new fear on the part of the firemen developed at the meeting they held this evening, The miners are very ugly over the strike that has been declared by the firemen because it threatens to shut down all the mines. The niners, owing to the protracted strike last fall, have not yet struck a prosperous stage, and the majority are anxious to get in all the time they can so as to retrench their osses. Therefore they do not take kindly to the idea of remaining away from work because non-union men are firing the boilers, and the firemen fear that in order to keep the collieries working the miners will go in and fire the boilers themselves. The miners are discussing some such plan and it is causing the firemen no end of uneasiness.

LABOR PICKETING UNLAWFUL. United States Judge Says That Such Intimida-

tion Must Not Be Practised. CINCINNATI, July 18.-United States Judge Clark, at the conclusion of the hearing this fternoon of the motion to make permanent the injunction restraining the striking machinists from interfering with the manufacturers' business, laid down the law in unmistakable terms. In narrowing the question down with the attorneys for argument Judge Clark said:

"I have carefully read every word of law upon this matter that I can find, and I have arrived at the conclusion, beyond all shadow of doubt, that picketing is unlawful; that it is immoral and wrong. Such methods cannot be employed in carrying on any strike. Counsel for the defer or must understand plainly

that I am opposed to picketing in any form whatever, and that I will promptly invoke the power of this Court against it."

"Picketing constitutes the interception of

the men while going to or from the factory. It does not matter where the men may be nor how many. Picketing is the only offer co. however, alleged in this bill that can invoke the restraining powers of the Court. Clashes, altereations or assaults of any kind are misdemeanors or felonies, as the case may be, and subject only to the criminal jurisdiction of your State courts."

Judge Clark at the conclusion of the arguments this afternoon announced that he would render a decision on his return from Chattandoga one week from to-morrow In the meantime the temporary injunction will remain in force.

Wanted to Force Miners Into the Union. MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 15.-The 300 coal miners of the Galway Coal Company of this to-day walked out of the mines because the company refused to force all the employees into the union.

3.000 Coal Miners Go on Strike. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 16 .- The 3,000 nine workers at the Kingston Coal Company went on strike this morning. They say that the company has been endeavoring to reduc the price on the various kinds of work and is violating the agreement made with the mine workers last April. The strike was leclared with the sanction of the District Executive Committee and in accordance with the rules of the union, the committee having failed to effect a settlement with the company. It is the first coal strike of any importance since the big strike of last fail when this union rule has been observed.

SUBPENA FOR LIBUT. WILSON.

23d Regiment Officer in Command of Soldier That Shot Albany Man During Striks.

ALBANY, July 16 .- It is said in this city o-night that a subpeena has been issued by Coroner Girvin to require the attendance of Lieut. Wilson of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn at the inquest relative to the death of E. LeRoy Smith, one of the men killed during the strikee of the United Traction Company in this city in May last.

Lieut. Wilson was in command of the soldiers on the car from which the volley was fired which resulted in Smith's death. It is further reported in this city that a subposes server has gone to Brooklyn to make service on Lieut. Wilson.

HOW HOSHI TORU WAS KILLED. Stabbed to Death by a Japanese Fanatic a the City Hall of Tokie.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 16 .- Details were eceived by the steamer Empress of India of the murder at the City Hall of Tokio of Hoshi Toru the well-known Japanese politician and once Minister to the United states. He was stabbed to death by a fencer named Iba Sotaro. Mr Hoshi had been attending a meeting

of the Aldermen. After the meeting he and the Mayor were having a social chat when accessin entered the room. The man was well dressed. He gave his name and said he was a member of the Educational Committee of Yot-uya ku. No one suspected that the man was bent on evil and consequently little attention was paid to

consequently little attention was paid to him.

He walked behind Mr. Hoshi and drew a dagger, which he piunged into Mr. Hoshi's right side, penetrating the lung. Mr. Hiraga, clerk of the City Assembly, was the first to see what had taken place, and he sprang on the assassin, and held him. Mr. Hoshi died without uttering a word.

The assassin told the police authorities in a quiet composed manner that he had been watching for a chance to kill Mr. Hoshi, as he had resolved to sacrifice his property and his wife and family in order to strike the man. He gave as a reason for his deed that it was necessary to strike a blow at Mr. Hoshi a former Minister of Education, in the interest of sound education. The assassin is described as a man 51 years of age. He was originally a follower of the Tokugawa Dynasty, and was skilled in the art of fencing. He founded two schools after the reformation masty, and was skilled in the art of fenting, founded two schools after the reformation the Meiji era, and has taken an active part educational work among young people. 1892 he and others promoted the Japan vings Bank in Tokio, of which institution

SHOOTING OVER CAB HIRE.

Twas a Cop's Pistol That Went Off and He Says It Fell From His Pocket.

A man who said he was Charles Green. voollen merchant of Cincinnati, hired Michael O'Toole, a cabman of 214 West Fiftieth street, to take him from Twenty-sixth street and Broadway to "the Widow's" in Little Coney Island last night. The cabman demanded \$2 fare when the drive was over. Green refused to pay. He and O'Toole had a fight and the cabby says Green threatened to shoot

him.

Policeman Leggett turned up presently and said he'd take Green to the West 100th street station. Green jumped in one door of the cab and out the other The policeman chased him up Broadway. In the chase the cop's revolver fell out of his pocket, so the says, and it went off. The first shot was followed by another but nobedy could learn who fired it. The shooting caused a lot of excitement in the dance halls in the neighborhood.

Green was caught after a chase of four borhood.

Green was caught after a chase of four blocks and was locked up. He didn't have a revolver and denied that he said he would

Receiver for Vancouver, Wash., Stank. WASHINGTON, July 16.-The Comptroller of the Currency has appointed Dr. A. B. Eastham, of Vancouver, Wash, permanent re-ceiver of the insolvent First National Bank of that city. This is the bank whose Presi-dent and Cashier recently committed suicide

shoot the cabman



"LUCKY"

Is often the name given by careless and thoughtless people to those who are care-ful and thoughtful. "What a lucky woman," is said of one whose health and beauty proclaim her free from womanly diseases. The luck often consists in her having thoughtfully considered the mer-its of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and proved its ability to cure the diseases peculiar to her sex.

"Favorite Prescription" is a reliable medicine for the cure of womanly dis-eases. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weak-

and diceration, and cures remare wearness.

I had poor health for nine years," writes Mrs.
Armintie Watkins, of Acme. Kanawha Co., W.
Vn. "Had female weakness, was very irregular
and would suffer untold misery. Our family
dioctor did not do me any good and I concluded
to write to you. When I wrote I had no idea
that I would ever get well, but when your letter
reached me I began to have hope. I commenced
taking Dr. Pierce's medicines as directed and
began to improve in strength. I was foon able
to do the work for my family of six. I took
eight hottles, three of Favorite Prescription'
and five of Golden Medical Discovery's and two
vials of 'Pellets.' "

The People's Common Sense Medical
Adviser, 1005 pages, in paper covers, is

Adviser, 1008 pages, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. V.

Tawford Shoe

For Men and Women.

BUSSIA EXPECTS TARIFF AGREEMENT Acute Stage of Dispute With This Country Believed to Have Passed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 17 .- The Odessa corre spondent of the Standard says that the opinion is very general in official circles in St. Petersburg that the acute stage of the tariff dispute with the United States is now safely weathered, and that commercial relations between the two countries will shortly resume their normal character.

Although M. de Witte, Minfster of Finance, was throughout convinced of the absolute justification of his attitude, he was sufficiently wise and tactful to discern the expediency of not pushing his contention beyond a certain limit. He has now come to a frank and cordial understanding by such courteous and considerate means as not to leave the slightest after-soreness in Washington. This is patently obvious in the tone of the Russian reply to Secretary Hay's note.

TOLSTOI SERIOUSLY ILL. Count's English Representative Notified That His Weakness Is Extreme.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 17.-The Daily News says that Mr. Tiehertkoff, Count Tolstol's representative in England, has received a telegram saying that the Count is dangerously ill with fever and that his weakness is ex-

MANAGER FROHMAN'S RETURN.

Sails for New York To-day -His Arrangements for American Tours of English Stars.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, July 16 .- Mr. Charles Frohman will sail on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm for New York to-morrow. Besides arranging tours for Sir Henry Irving and Miss Terry and Mr. Hawtrey, he has conditionally arranged for Mr. Wyndham and Mary Moore to appear n New York in January.

LONDON, July 17 .- The Daily Mail says that Mr. Beerbohm Tree will produce at Her Majesty's Theatre, late in October, Clyde Fitch's "The Last of the Dandles." The scene is laid in England at the period of about

SPAIN TO ASK POWERS' GUARANTEE? Story Revived in Vienna and Receives More Credit Than Herctofore. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN VIENNA, July 16 .- The Politische Corre-

pondens prints a paragraph intimating

cepted the idea of proposing to the Powers that they guarantee to Spain the same neu-trality that is enjoyed by Belgium. The story is not new, but the status of the Politische Correspondens and its access to official sources cause greater importance to be attached to the report than has hitherto

More Men Who Will Compete for the British.

been the case.

Special Cable Despet h to THE SUN LONDON, July 16-In addition to the names already cabled the Oxford-Cambridge team that will contest in the athletic games against Yale-Harvard team in New York includes Churchill, Cambridge, in the 100-yard dash; Cornish, Oxford, and Barclay, Cambridge in the quarter-mile run; Wortman in the half-mile run; Gregson and Cawthra of Cambridge, in the one-mile run; Dawson, Oxford, and Machaglilen, Cambridge, in the two-mile run; Garnier of Oxford, in the hurdle race; Howard Smith, Cambridge, and Bulkeley, Oxford, in the high jump, and Neave, Oxford, reserve, in the hamme

throw Pennsylvania Crew Will Sail for Home

July 21. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, July 16 .- The boats of the crew of the University of Pennsylvania will be shipped on the steamer Westernland, which sails to-morrow. The men will remain here until July 21. They will sail for home on the steamer Vaderland. The managers of the leading music halis have invited them

to attend their respective theatres. King to Attend Katser's Millitary Parade.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN COLOGNE, July 18 .- The Gazette anno that it learns from official sources that King Edward VII. of England will attend the military parade before Emperor William on Aug. 14. Nothing official has as yet been ascertained in regard to the attendance of the Czar at the same function.

Guerin's Sentence Commuted to Exile.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris, July 16.- The sentence of M. Jules Guerin, one of the plotters against the Government condemned by the High Court of Justice, who was convicted and ordered confined in a fortified place for ten years, has been commuted to ten years' exile.

Cardinal Gibbons in London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 16 .- Cardinal Gibbons, who arrived here to-day from the Continent, is the guest of Senor Chermont, the Brazilian Consul here.

\$8.600 Paid for a First-Folio Shakespeare Special Calle Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 16 .- A first-folio edition of Shakespeare's works was sold at auction to-day for £1,720. This breaks the record.

Rife Practice on Long Island in Boston Harbon

Resumed. Boston, July 16 .- Lieut Hatch, U. S. N., it

command at Fort Strong, Long Island, has recommand at Fort Strong, Long Island, has re-ceived orders that the target practice of his men may be continued at the Fort Warren ranges. Since Brother Louis was killed, last Tuesday, by a stray builet from the range on Long Island, there has been no target practice there. In view of the accident, Lieut Hatch thought best to suspend it until headquarters was heard from No communication from hadquarters with re-gard to an investigation has been received as ret, but one is expected soon. Lieut Hatch desires an investigation, as he feels satisfied that the occurrence was an accident.

Fish in the Connecticut River Dying. MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 16 -Some kind

of disease is prevailing among the fish in this vicinity in the Connecticut River that is killing them by thousands, dace, suckers and perch them by the principal sufferers. An epidemic of this kind has occurred here as often as once in ten years. Large numbers of dead fish can now be seen in the river and along its banks. The night herons have appeared in great numbers and are feeding on the dead fish. If it were not for the work of these scavengers the river would be anything but pleasant and healthful.

TRIES TO KILL FRENCH MINISTER. Woman Shoots at M. Baudir, Whom She Mistook for M. Delcasse

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, July 15.-While M. Baudin, the Minister of Public Works, was proceeding through the Avenue Marigny this morning. woman fired a shot from a revolver at him under the impression that he was M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. As

she fired she shouted, "à bas Deicassé!" M. Baudin was not hurt. The would-be assassin is a French woman who is married to a Pole of the name of Olszenski. She was arrested after the hooting

Mme. Olszenska says she attempted to kill M. Pierre Baudin because she mistook him for Foreign Minister Deleassé, against whom she had a grudge. This same woman was arrested at Nice on Jan. 2, 1900, for making threats against M. Delcassé. She is of nedium size and was elegantly dressed. She lives with her husband and children on the ground floor of a small house at Nanterre, on the outskirts of Paris. The income of the family is very small. The woman is of French birth. Her maiden name was Eulalie Faurequette

Count Olszenski this afternoon recounted the grievances of his wife, which led up to to-day's attempt on the life of M. Baudin. He said that five years ago he was beguiled to Savona by a false telegram and was there arrested as a French spy. He was released after a month's detention and claimed an ndemnity of 100,000 france. He and his wife frequently called at the Foreign Office o prosecute the claim. M. Beau, the present French Minister at

Pekin, who was then in charge of the department dealing in such matters, was always civil and doled out small sums of money He also obtained a small sinecure for Count Olszenski at Nanterre. When M. Beau went to China his successor in the Foreign Department was not friendly and refused to rrant an interview to the Count. At one time he had Mme. Olszenska arrested and taken to the police station. Count Olszenski says he had no knowledge

of his wife's intention to shoot M. Delcassé. When she left Nanterre with their son she cold him she was going to Paris to make me purchases The incident is triffing in itself, but it will

be useful fuel for the Patriots to make an ttack on M. Delcassé

NEW RECORD TO MANILA. Fransport Hancock Makes the Trip From 'Frisco in Twenty Days -Gen. Corbin Aboard.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MANUA, July 15 .- The transport Hancock with Adjutant-General Corbin and party, Senator Harris and Congressman Kahn, arrived here to-day. Mr. Fergusson, Secretary of that certain Spanish statesmen have acthe Philippines Commission, met Gen. Corbin and welcomed him on behalf of Gov. Taft, who is confined to his rooms by a alight injury to one of his feet. A delegation of Californians, headed by Justice Smith, greeted Con-

ressman Kahn. The Hancock broke the record from San Francisco to Manila, making the trip in exactly twenty days. The members of the party were delighted with the trip, which was particularly smooth. Gen. Corbin will suggest eretary of War Root establish a twenty five-day mail service between Washington and Manila. It is probable that Gen. Corbin will make a tour of the various islands before

he starts on his trip back to the United States. Senator Harris and Congressman Kahn are enthusiastic over the conditions here and propose to study the outlook carefully. The Congressman entertained the welcoming delegation of Californians in his stateroom. There were a number of speeches and the health of California was drunk. Senator Harris is primed with schemes for the Government and development of the islands. Gen. Chaffee extended a cordial greeting

INFANTRY NOT TO BE WITHDRAWN. Government Declares Story of Change in South

to the visitors when they came ashore. Gen

Corbin visited Gov. Taft.

accurate.

African Forces Inaccurate Special Cable Despot: h to THE SUN. LONDON, July 18 .- Replying to a question n the House of Commons this afternoon, Secretary of War Brodrick said the statement printed by the Daily News yesterday to the effect that Lord Kitchener had advised the Government that it was now possible to withdraw the greater part of the infantry in South Africa, and that the Government was considering the question of replacing the infantry with mounted men who would act as a police force along the railway lines. was wholly unauthorized and was also in-

\$375 For a Seat at Earl Russell's Trial.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 16.-A few impecunious peers are taking advantage of the tremendous demand for seats in the House of Lords during the trial of Earl Russell for bigamy and hope to turn an honest penny by selling their perquisites. The latest price asked this afternoon was £75 for one seat.

Prince Henry of Orleans Ill.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, July 16.-The Eclair says Prince Henry of Orleans is seriously ill in Cambodia.

> Wise Picnickers . . . Take . . .

GRAPE-NUTS

Ready Cooked, Delicious and Most Nutritious.

FOR PICNICS.

In making up lunch for picnickers, some form of substantial food that cannot easily be injured in transit should be supplied. and the most ideal article for that purpose is Grape-Nuts. This food comes in a 15 cent package, is already thoroughly cooked and can be used either dry or with the addition of some milk or cream.

This Food is used by some epicures in frying fish, for it adds a delightful flavor and inaturally superior to the ordinary crumbed crackers or corn meal for this purpose. In addition to the convenience of Grape-Nus Food, its high nutritive food value should not be lost sight of.—Adv.